



NIDDERDALE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL




# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

For the Year

**1965**



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For the Year

**1965**

## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.65

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Chairman: Councillor G. N. Bott

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. D. Leather

Councillor	Mrs. V. O. Ambler	Councillor	Lady Diana Ingilby
„	R. S. Anderson	„	Sir Henry Lawson-
„	E. T. N. Baker		Tancred, Bt.
„	Capt. R. C. Barrett	„	E. L. Lofthouse
„	S. Bellerby	„	T. J. Nelson
„	Brig. G. S. Brunskill,	„	J. Orton
	M.C., C.B.E.	„	S. E. Parker
„	R. C. Burton	„	H. Proctor
„	J. Cooper, J.P.	„	G. E. Richardson
„	Mrs. F. G. Dent	„	A. Rogers
„	A. T. Gregson	„	E. Slater
„	J. A. Hardcastle	„	T. T. Stephenson
„	A. V. Hawkin	„	G. R. Yeoman
„	F. Hildreth		

# **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL**

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## **Medical Officer of Health:**

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

## **Deputy Medical Officer of Health:**

Isobel B. Alexander, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
(appointed 1st November, 1965).

## **Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector:**

G. Teale, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
Certified Inspector Meat and other Foods.

## **Deputy Surveyor & Public Health Inspector:**

J. Keir, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

## **Additional Public Health Inspector:**

M. F. Dodworth, M.A.P.H.I.  
Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

## **Pupil Public Health Inspector:**

E. G. Shepherd.

## **Clerical Staff: Surveyor & Health Department:**

Miss D. I. Anderton  
Miss J. Bellerby  
Miss S. J. Handley

Telephone Number:  
Harrogate 66991.

Nidderdale House,  
Harrogate

To the Chairman and Members of the  
NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of your district and the work of your Health Department during the year 1965.

For most of the year the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health was vacant. We were very glad when Dr. I. B. Alexander was appointed, and took up her duties in the autumn.

The only noteworthy infectious disease during the year was measles. Fortunately this was generally mild in type and must have been treated with the respect it deserves, for few complications were reported.

The year saw the completion of the enlarged Boroughbridge sewage works which will be able to deal efficiently with the sewage from a large part of your district.

The Council's enlightened policy of providing piped water and modern sanitary amenities will continue to pay dividends in the improved health of the population.

The report as usual contains details of the health services provided by the County Council, and your Chief Public Health Inspector has written a detailed report on the environmental aspects.

I am greatly indebted to him and my other colleagues, and to the members of the Council for continued kindness and help during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLÉ,

Medical Officer of Health.



## STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1965) ..	16,790
Area (in acres) .. .. .	75,009
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1965..	5,539
Rateable value, March 31st, 1965..	£409,828
Sum represented by a penny rate, March, 31st, 1965 ..	£1,680

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The area consists of the rural parishes surrounding Harrogate and Knaresborough, together with the flat land lying to the South of the River Ure and Ouse as far east as the City of York boundary. The area is agricultural in character.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

<b>Live Births:</b>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	244	119	125
Illegitimate	..	..	..	9	6	3
Total				253	125	128
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population				..	..	15.1
Adjusted birth rate				..	..	17.3
<b>Comparability Factor</b>				..	..	1.15
<b>Still Births:</b>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	5	3	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						19.4
<b>Deaths:</b>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
				187	92	95
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				..	..	11.1
Adjusted death rate				..	..	11.8
<b>Comparability Factor</b>				..	..	1.06
<b>Maternal Mortality:</b>				<i>Rates per 1,000</i>		
				<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Total births</i>	
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..		0	0.00	
Other Maternal Causes	..			0	0.00	
<b>Infantile Mortality:</b>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	4	—	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
<b>Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:</b>						
All infants per 1,000 live births				..	..	15.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births				..		16.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births				..		0.0

## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

**Births:** The birth rate of 17.3 was lower than in 1964, and slightly lower than the national rate of 18.0.

**Deaths:** The death rate of 11.8 showed an increase compared with the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Heart and circulatory diseases (excepting coronary disease and angina)	..	..	..	..	32
Coronary disease and angina	..	..	..	..	39
Vascular lesions of nervous system		..	..		30
Cancer and other new growth	..	..	..		38
Pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases					14

Together these groups accounted for more than four-fifths of the deaths from all causes.

**Natural Increase of Population:** The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 66.

### Infantile Mortality:

Four children died under the age of one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 15.8 per 1,000 live births. This compared with a rate of 19.1 for the previous year and 19.0 for England and Wales.

The distribution of these deaths by age and sex was as follows:—

<i>Age at Death</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Days	0—1	—	1
	1—7	—	2
	7—14	—	—
	14—31	—	1
Months	1—6	—	—
	6—12	—	—
Total under 1 Year		—	4

The causes of death were eclampsia 2, birth injury 1, and cerebral anoxia 1.

### Maternal Mortality:

There were no maternal deaths in Nidderdale during 1965.



**Causes of Death**  
**Registrar-General's Return**  
**Table II.**

Causes of Death					1965		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..		1	1	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infection	..	..	..	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
8	Measles	..	..	..	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..			—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..		—	—	—
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..			9	1	10
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..		—	3	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..		—	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				18	6	24
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..		1	—	1
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	1	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..			15	15	30
18	Coronary disease, angina	..	..		19	20	39
19	Hypertension with heart disease	..			1	2	3
20	Other heart diseases	..	..	..	8	15	23
21	Other circulatory diseases	..	..		2	4	6
22	Influenza	..	..	..	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	3	4	7
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	4	2	6
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	..			1	—	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..			1	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..			—	2	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	1	1	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	..			—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..		—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	..	..		1	1	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..			2	11	13
33	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	2	—	2
34	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	4	6
35	Suicide	..	..	..	—	1	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	..			—	—	—
Total					92	95	187

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA**

### **1. Public Health Officers of the Authority**

The names and qualifications are set out on page 3.

### **2. Health Services**

#### **(a) Laboratory Facilities.**

The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out for the Claro Water Board by Messrs. T. Fairley & Partner, Leeds, and the examination of the public water supply for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of the public water supply for the Claro Water Board.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at the Leeds Public Health Laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis as, without such confirmation, it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

## **REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION**

The powers under the National Assistance Acts are used only in cases where people living in unhealthy conditions are not getting proper care and attention and refuse to go into hospital or other places where they can receive the care they need.

A magistrate can make an order requiring their removal when this is the only practicable solution to their difficulties.

No action was taken during 1965.

# HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

## REPORT OF DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1965 DIVISION No. 7

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### CONTENTS

1. General
2. Divisional Staff
3. School Health Service
4. Speech Therapy
5. Cardiac Clinic
6. Child Guidance Clinic
7. Care of Mothers and Young Children
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17. Chiropody
18. Registration of Nursing Homes
19. Registration of Old People's Homes
20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated
21. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.
22. Health Education



## 1. GENERAL

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows:—

Harrogate Borough	..	..	59,420
Ripon City	..	..	11,010
Knaresborough Urban District	..	..	10,170
Nidderdale Rural District	..	..	16,790
Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District	..	..	13,450
Total ..			110,840

The Division in its western part consists of the upland country lying to the south west of the River Ure and containing the upper part of Nidderdale. The eastern part is flat country in the Plain of York bounded on the north east by the Rivers Ure and Ouse and containing the lower part of the River Nidd.

Harrogate stands in rolling country to the south and west of the Nidd. It has been known as a Spa for a long period and is now a busy conference and holiday centre which provides pleasant residential surroundings. It is becoming increasingly an administrative centre for large organisations.

The City of Ripon is an ancient market town in the valley of the Ure. It is the centre for a large rural area around, and manufactures paint and concrete products.

Knaresborough is an attractive holiday centre situated on the Nidd in that part of its course where it flows in a limestone gorge of considerable beauty. It is also a market town and shopping centre for a large and populous rural area and has a large weekly market.

Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District are both large agricultural areas with numerous villages. The former contains the small town of Pateley Bridge in the valley of the Nidd which is the administrative centre of the district.

## 2. DIVISIONAL STAFF

### Medical Officers:

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.

Mary Polson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Isobel B. Alexander, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

P. A. G. M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County Medical Officer.

A. W. I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Assistant County Medical Officer.

\*L. J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.

\*J. E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., Ear, Nose & Throat Specialist.

\*H. Petty, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

\*Rosemary Hawe, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O., Ophthalmologist.

\*W. S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.

\*Elisabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic.

Anastasia Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S.

Katherine H. Odling-Smee, M.B., Ch.B.

Marjorie Parsons, M.B., Ch.B.

Margaret Jean Chave Cox, M.B., Ch.B.

} Clinic doctors  
working on a  
sessional basis

**Speech Therapist** .. .. . 1

### **Child Guidance Staff (Part-time)**

County Psychologist .. .. . 1

Psychiatric Social Workers .. .. . 2

Remedial Teacher .. .. . 1

Clerical .. .. . 1

### **Ophthalmic Clinic**

\*Orthoptist .. .. . 1

*\*Part-time from Regional Hospital Board.*

### **Mental Health Service**

Senior Mental Welfare Officer .. .. . 1

Mental Welfare Officers .. .. . 3

Harrogate Training Centre .. .. . 9

Harrogate Hostel .. .. . 2

### **Dental Officers**

Mr. K. Cowell, L.D.S.

Mr. M. Hattan, L.D.S.

Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time, Orthodontic Consultant).

Mr. R. F. Grainger, L.D.S. (Part-time)

Mr. M. Hollings, L.D.S. (Part-time)

Mr. P. W. Thornton, L.D.S. (Part-time)



## Nursing Staff

Divisional Nursing Officer	..	..	..	..	1
Health Visitors who are also school nurses	..	..			17
Health Visitors employed on Hospital Liaison Duties	..				1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	2
Assistant Health Visitors (Part-time)	..	..	..	..	4
Home Nurses	..	..	..	..	11
Home Nurses (part-time)	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Home Nurse	..	..	..	..	1
Home Nurse Midwives	..	..	..	..	11
Midwives	..	..	..	..	4

## Administrative

Chief Clerks (1 Harrogate Area, 1 Ripon Area)	..	2
Clerical	.. .. .	17

## Sale of Food Assistants

Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
-----------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

## Dental Attendants

Full-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

## Albany Avenue Day Nursery

Nursing Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Domestic Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

## Home Helps

Working whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	15
Working part-time	..	..	..	..	..	189

## Domestic Staff, Etc.

Cleaners (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	10
Gardener (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cook, Harrogate Training Centre	..	..	..	1		
Maids, Harrogate Training Centre	..	..	..	2		
Escorts, Harrogate Training Centre	..	..	..	3		
Caretaker, Harrogate Training Centre	..	..	..	1		

## 3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of routine school medical inspections, compared with 1964, was doubled with the help of temporary part-time assistance.

The number of defects found, however, was proportionately higher than in the previous year. This is not thought to be a real increase, but is due to the special referral of children with defects to the medical staff.

**Table A.**

Age Groups born	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total Individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1961 and later	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1960	583	583	—	—	14	134	135
1959	730	730	—	—	17	158	165
1958	592	592	—	—	30	107	120
1957	514	514	—	—	45	88	127
1956	325	325	—	—	23	59	77
1955	152	152	—	—	8	24	30
1954	76	76	—	—	8	10	15
1953	67	67	—	—	6	9	15
1952	66	66	—	—	4	6	9
1951	96	96	—	—	22	2	21
1950 and earlier	757	757	—	—	116	40	155
TOTAL	3959	3959	—	—	293	637	869

**C. Other Inspections**

Number of Special inspections	..	..	..	..	598
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	..	93
Total ..					691

**D. Infestation with Vermin**

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	20,447
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	367
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	7
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

There has been a slight increase in the percentage of children found to have dirty heads—1.7% compared with 1.4% in 1964.

## E. Periodic and Special Inspections

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		Special Inspections	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4.	Skin ..	26	37	8	10	29	34	63	81	4	6
5.	Eyes										
	(a) Vision ..	31	57	116	36	146	96	293	189	80	35
	(b) Squint ..	27	8	1	1	25	16	53	25	4	3
	(c) Other ..	7	5	3	5	11	17	21	27	3	6
6.	Ears										
	(a) Hearing ..	19	31	4	7	20	34	43	72	9	9
	(b) Otitis Media ..	15	28	2	6	4	17	21	51	1	4
	(c) Other ..	2	1	—	—	2	5	4	6	1	1
7.	Nose and Throat..	44	96	5	14	27	97	76	207	5	27
8.	Speech ..	16	35	—	1	10	25	26	61	6	3
9.	Lymphatic Glands	1	32	—	1	6	51	7	84	—	9
10.	Heart ..	9	16	2	8	12	38	23	62	10	14
11.	Lungs ..	17	35	3	3	11	19	31	67	5	14
12.	Developmental:										
	(a) Hernia ..	4	10	—	3	7	5	11	18	—	2
	(b) Other ..	12	24	1	6	19	40	32	70	1	9
13.	Orthopaedic										
	(a) Posture ..	—	15	—	3	6	10	8	18	12	10
	(b) Feet ..	39	22	8	11	42	51	89	74	8	14
	(c) Other ..	3	4	2	12	8	13	13	29	—	12
14.	Nervous System:										
	(a) Epilepsy ..	6	2	—	3	3	6	9	11	2	3
	(b) Other ..	26	23	1	5	19	17	46	45	3	9
15.	Psychological:										
	(a) Development ..	2	23	2	6	9	38	13	67	10	23
	(b) Stability ..	1	26	2	6	6	33	9	65	—	15
16.	Abdomen ..	2	2	—	—	4	3	6	5	1	2
17.	Other ..	12	26	4	4	21	34	37	64	11	13

(T) Treatment.

(O) Observation.



## GROUP 1

### Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. .. .	—
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. ..	607
Total	607
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .	393

## GROUP 2

### Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear .. ..	5
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis .. ..	72
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. ..	8
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	48
Total	133

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—

(a) in 1965 .. .. .	4
(b) in previous years .. .. .	9

## GROUP 3

### Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments .. ..	23
Pupils treated at school for postural defects ..	—



GROUP 4

Diseases of the Skin (Excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of Cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm (i) Scalp .. .. .	—
(ii) Body .. .. .	—
Scabies .. .. .	—
Impetigo .. .. .	1
Other skin diseases .. .. .	—
Total	1

GROUP 5

Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority ..	26
---	----

GROUP 6

Speech Therapy

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority ..	103
--	-----

GROUP 7

Other Treatment Given

	Number of Cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority .. ..	79
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ..	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination ..	642
(d) Ultra Violet Ray Treatment .. .. .	—
(e) Cardiac Clinic: Cardiac Catheterisation at Leeds General Infirmary .. .. .	2
(f) Verminous heads.. .. .	723

Handicapped Pupils

These are children who, by reason of physical or mental disability, need special educational treatment in ordinary or special schools.

221 children were on the register at the end of the year and the following table gives details:—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school	Home tuition
Blind .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Partially sighted .. .. .	1	2	—	—
Deaf .. .. .	—	9	1	—
Partially deaf .. .. .	7	4	—	—
Educationally sub-normal	94	40	2	—
Epileptic .. .. .	2	1	—	—
Maladjusted .. .. .	13	12	1	—
Physically handicapped ..	9	8	5	3
Delicate .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Double defect .. .. .	1*	1*	3*	—
Total	129	77	12	3

\*4 E.S.N./Physically handicapped.  
1 E.S.N./Partially sighted

## Audiometry

During 1965 routine testing of 6/7 year olds was continued. Health Visitors who had received special training in the use of the pure-tone audiometer visited schools in the Division.

Of 1,380 school children tested in this group, 53 were referred for further investigation. Health Visitors are also trained in the methods of testing the hearing of the pre-school child, particularly those with a history indicating a special risk.

## 4. SPEECH THERAPY

The Speech Therapist attends at Dragon Parade and Ripon Clinics. 64 new cases were treated during the year, and the treatment of 39 others was continued.

10 visits were paid to schools and 16 domiciliary visits were made.

### Cases treated

Stammerers .. .. .	21
Defects of articulation:	
(a) Dyslalia .. .. .	60
(b) Sigmatism .. .. .	9
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:	
(i) Cleft Palate .. .. .	1
(ii) Nasal obstruction .. .. .	1
Aphasia .. .. .	—
Defective speech due to:	
(i) Educational sub-normality .. .. .	2
(ii) Deafness .. .. .	3
Retarded speech development .. .. .	6
Dysphonia .. .. .	—
Other defects:	
Hypernasality due to post adenoidectomy .. .. .	—
Total .. .. .	103

### Cases discharged

Discharged during year .. .. .	59
Speech normal .. .. .	48
Speech improved .. .. .	10
Unsuitable for treatment .. .. .	—
Non co-operative .. .. .	—
Left school .. .. .	1
Left district .. .. .	—

## 5. CARDIAC CLINIC

The diagnosis and prognosis of abnormal heart conditions in children can be a difficult business, and undue pessimism or, on the other hand, mistaken optimism on the part of the medical attendant can have unfortunate and sometimes tragic results on the child.

The Cardiac Clinic exists to investigate and to give authoritative advice on these defects and their management and has saved many children from unnecessary invalidism during its years of operation.

It is held weekly in the Out-Patient Department of Harrogate General Hospital and is staffed by Dr. W. S. Suffern, Consultant Cardiologist, Dr. L. J. Prosser, Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. M. Polson, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, a health visitor and a shorthand-typist from the Divisional Office.

A full investigation, including radiography and electrocardiography, is made in each case and the results are available for the family doctor and the school medical officer involved. Advice is also given to the school and the parent about the management of the child.

During 1965, 23 new cases were seen, including children from the Wetherby, Horsforth and Pudsey Divisions.

There were 241 attendances made by 188 patients altogether. 12 children were seen by Mr. Wooler at two special sessions held at Harrogate; 16 children were attending the Leeds General Infirmary for further investigation or were awaiting operation during the year.

Two children attended Leeds for Cardiac catheterisation and one had ligation of a patent ductus arteriosus.

## 6. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

In 1965, 116 cases were referred: 41 girls and 75 boys.

A large proportion of these were from Division 7 (81 cases) and the sources of referral from this Division were as follows:—

Divisional Medical Officer .. ..	25
General Practitioners .. ..	19
Head-teachers .. ..	21
Parents .. ..	9
Paediatrician .. ..	1
Children's Officer .. ..	2
Children's Homes .. ..	1
Others .. ..	3

There has continued to be an increasing number referred by General Practitioners. Of the referrals from Division 7, 2 children were taken on for regular treatment and the parents were also seen for regular interviews with the Psychiatric Social Worker.



We had an increased number of referrals of pre-school children, and intend to start a small treatment group of these children, whose mother's will also attend together for talks with the psychiatric social worker.

We have continued to utilise the lunch periods, particularly on Thursdays, for meeting the people closely concerned with the children in their daily lives, such as

Head-teachers  
Probation Officers  
Children's Officers  
General Practitioners  
Youth Employment Officers  
Mental Welfare Officers, and others.

This year we have had visits from eight Head-teachers.

In addition, among other outside visitors we have welcomed student Health Visitors, students from the Institute of Education in Leeds, and in September, 15 Assistant County Medical Officers on an Ascertainment Course for the education of sub-normals.

The Psychologist and the Social Worker have visited schools in the area from time to time, and the clinic team has taken part in the Harrogate Professional Lunch Meetings, which have proved interesting and rewarding.

We have also kept up our contact, by visiting, various mal-adjusted schools and hospitals.

The remedial work has continued to flourish and Miss Blackburn has been invaluable during our team discussions of cases.

We have, of course, been in closest touch with Dr. Hepple during the year, and have appreciated his helpful interest in the clinic. We were sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Smithson, but are glad to continue our association with Dr. Taylor, with whom we had already been in touch.



## 7. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### (a) Births

#### Return of Births Notified in the Divisional Area during the Year

DETAILS	BIRTHS <sup>1</sup>				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary notifications	269	—	1791	32	2092
(b) <i>Add</i> Inward Transfers	2	—	222	6	230
(c) Total Notifications received	271	—	2013	38	2322
(d) <i>Deduct</i> Outward Transfers	1	—	566	9	576
(e) Total adjusted births	270	—	1447	29	1746
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in					
(a) Hospitals			1265	26	
(b) Maternity Homes			128	3	
(c) Nursing Homes			54	—	
TOTAL			1447	29	

The proportion of births taking place at home in 1965 is fractionally more than those for 1964. It was pleasing to note that none of the babies was stillborn.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Institutional Confinement</i>	<i>Domiciliary Confinement</i>
1951	78%	22%
1952	79%	21%
1953	79%	21%
1954	82%	18%
1955	82%	18%
1956	81%	19%
1957	83%	17%
1958	83%	17%
1959	82%	18%
1960	82%	18%
1961	80%	20%
1962	81%	19%
1963	84%	16%
1964	85%	15%
1965	85%	15%

The Department investigates all applications for maternity beds on social grounds for the units at Harrogate, Ripon and York.

### **(b) Ante-Natal Clinics**

Two sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic. Most family doctors undertake ante-natal care of their own patients, and the maternity hospitals also run sessions. The health department clinics are very useful in that they are able to put the expectant mother in touch with the local services which will be of use to her.

One district nurse/midwife attended an ante-natal clinic held periodically by a general practitioner in his own premises during the year.

### **(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes**

These are held regularly for expectant mothers at 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, Alma House, Ripon, The Church Hall, Upper Poppleton, and on the 15th March, 1965, another class commenced at the Skipton Road Clinic, Harrogate. 260 expectant mothers made 1,150 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic, 67 mothers made 336 attendances at the Knaresborough Clinic, 22 mothers made 148 attendances at Upper Poppleton Clinic, 22 mothers made 220 attendances at Ripon Clinic, and 74 mothers made 481 attendances at the Skipton Road Clinic, Harrogate.

### Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics

Name and Address of Ante-natal/Post-natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	No. of separate sessions held during year					No. of women in attendance (including those seen at combined infant welfare & ante-natal sessions)		Total No. of attendances (including those seen at combined infant welfare / ante-natal sessions)	
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Midwives (excluding mothercraft & relaxation)	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Med. Staff	Total	A/N	P/N	A/N	P/N
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	64	—	—	—	64	84	—	218	—
”(commenced 6.1.65)	—	52	—	—	52	136	—	652	—
Pateley Bridge*	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—
Summerbridge*	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—

\*Combined with Infant Welfare Clinic. No attendances during 1965.

In addition to these, the Mobile Clinic provides infant welfare centre services in the rural parts of the area, as follows:—

ALDFIELD	Tuesday	Monthly
BIRSTWITH	Monday	„
BISHOP MONKTON	Friday	„
BISHOP THORNTON	Monday	„
BURNT YATES	Monday	„
*BURTON LEONARD	Friday	Fortnightly
COPT HEWICK	Tuesday	Monthly
DACRE	Monday	„
DARLEY	Monday	Fortnightly
*FOLLIFOOT	Friday	Monthly
GALPHAY	Tuesday	„
GRANTLEY	Tuesday	„
GREWELTHORPE	Tuesday	„
*GREAT OUSEBURN	Wednesday	„
*HAMPSTHWAITE	Friday	„
HEYSHAW LANE END	Monday	„
*HUNSINGORE	Wednesday	„
KILLINGHALL	Friday	„
KIRBY MALZEARD	Tuesday	„
*KIRK HAMMERTON	Wednesday	„
*KNAPTON	Wednesday	„
LOFTHOUSE	Monday	„
MARKINGTON	Monday	„
*MARTON-cum-GRAFTON	Wednesday	„
MICKLEY	Tuesday	„
NORTH LEYS	Tuesday	„
NORTH STAINLEY	Tuesday	„
*NUN MONKTON	Wednesday	„
RAMSGILL	Monday	„
*RUFFORTH	Wednesday	„
SAWLEY	Tuesday	„
*SCOTTON	Friday	„
SHAW MILLS	Monday	„
*SKELTON	Tuesday	„
*STAVELEY	Wednesday	„
STUDLEY	Tuesday	„
WINKSLEY	Tuesday	„

\*Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions.



# INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name and Address of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during year by					No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year	No. of children referred elsewhere	No. of children on 'At Risk' Register
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total	1965	1964	1960/1963		1965	1964	1960/1963			
Central Clinic, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	73	27	—	—	100	194	172	117	483	1,226	925	359	2,510	—	—
St. John Ambulance H.Q., Starbeck	52	—	—	—	52	145	82	71	298	1,414	1,212	186	2,812	—	—
Skipton Road, Harrogate	—	40	48	—	88	241	181	118	540	2,376	1,679	270	4,325	—	—
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army premises)	—	26	—	—	26	18	18	6	42	166	1,185	27	378	—	—
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Harrogate	—	—	24	—	24	59	52	43	154	411	595	365	1,371	—	—
Pannal Memorial Hall, Pannal, Harrogate	—	—	12	—	12	19	19	8	46	75	104	24	203	—	—
Methodist Buildings, College Rd., Harrogate	—	23	—	—	23	26	29	12	67	290	233	23	546	—	—
Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, Knaresborough	99	—	—	—	99	168	170	113	451	1,662	1,663	1,112	4,437	—	—
Methodist Sunday School, Boroughbridge	51	—	—	—	51	33	41	46	120	317	404	369	1,090	—	—
Village Hall, Whixley	24	—	—	—	24	7	18	32	57	40	124	159	323	—	—
Church Hall, Upper Poppleton	26	—	—	—	26	67	60	26	153	470	497	112	1,079	—	—
Alma House, Ripon	86	6	1	—	93	214	146	69	429	1,877	1,407	259	3,543	—	—
Pateley Bridge...	—	—	21	—	21	19	37	37	93	164	209	190	563	—	—
Summerbridge	—	—	11	—	11	17	10	8	35	62	54	51	167	—	—
Mobile Clinic	221	13	229	—	463	205	212	239	656	942	897	825	2,664	—	—
Totals	632	135	346	—	1,113	1,432	1,247	945	3,624	11,492	10,188	4,331	26,011	—	—



### (e) Distribution of Welfare Foods

The provision of baby foods and food supplements to expectant mothers constitutes an important part of the health services.

The arrangements in the Division are detailed below:—

#### Harrogate

Divisional Health Office, Harrogate.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	Monday & Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Starbeck Clinic, St. John Amb. H.Q., Starbeck, Harrogate.	Wednesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Skipton Road Clinic, 217A, Skipton Road, Harrogate.	Tuesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army Premises).	Alternate Wednesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Pannal Institute, Harrogate.	Last Thursday in month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Methodist Buildings, College Road, Harlow Hill, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

#### Ripon

Divisional Health Office, Ripon.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 1.45 p.m. to 5.20 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Ripon Child Welfare Centre, Alma House	Monday 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

#### Outside Clinics

Knaresborough Clinic	Tuesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Boroughbridge Clinic	Friday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Whixley Clinic	1st and 3rd Thursday in month 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Upper Poppleton Clinic	Alternate Wednesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

## Outside Distribution Points

Birstwith	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker
Bishop Monkton	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker
Burnt Yates	Anytime	Vol. Worker
Burton Leonard	Alternate Wednesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Vol. Worker
Darley	By arrangement	W.R.C.C. Staff
Follifoot Post Office	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker
Great Ouseburn	Thursday—3.30 p.m. and evening	Vol. Worker
Hampsthwaite	Tuesday 3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Vol. Worker
Killinghall Methodist Church	Alternate Fridays 9.15 a.m. to 10.40 a.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Kirkby Malzeard	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker
Markington	Anytime	Vol. Worker
Pateley Bridge	Shop hours	Vol. Worker

### (f) Routine Tests on Young Children

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

1,642 children were tested: all were negative.

The health visitors and midwives also test young infants for congenital dislocation of the hip by the Ortolani test.

### (g) Dental Care

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant mothers and nursing mothers continue as before.

### (h) Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Workers of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.

131 cases were dealt with by the department during the year. Of these, 48 were between the ages of 15 and 19, forty-four between the ages 20 to 24, eighteen between the ages 25 to 29, eighteen between the ages of 30 and 39 and three were over 40.

**(i) Care of Premature Infants**

These small babies need special care to avoid injury from chilling. 2 Sorrento cots and equipment are provided, based at Harrogate and Ripon, for loan to doctors and midwives looking after premature babies. Neither of the cots were used during the year.

**(j) Albany Avenue Day Nursery**

This nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

**(k) Inspection of Children at Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes**

The arrangements detailed in my previous report have suffered as a result of staff shortage. Doctors are always available, however, to examine admissions and discharges and to deal with any medical problems in these institutions.

## **8. PAEDIATRIC CLINICS**

In Harrogate children are seen by the paediatrician at the hospital.

### **Nocturnal Enuresis**

I am indebted to Dr. Hall for the following report:—

“24 cases of nocturnal enuresis were treated with the Alarm Buzzer during 1965. 11 cases responded well and the parents were very satisfied. 9 cases had a fair success and ideally would have liked to have continued treatment. 4 cases were failures due to various causes. One child was afraid of the buzzer; one girl of 5 years was too young to understand, and one boy had to go to hospital (not because of enuresis), and one boy would not use the buzzer and hid it from his parents. There are 43 cases of nocturnal enuresis on the waiting list”.

In the Ripon area 12 cases were treated during 1965. 6 were still under treatment at the end of the year. 9 cases showed successful results; 2 cases showed partial improvement. 1 showed no improvement and the buzzer was withdrawn. 3 cases were awaiting the alarm buzzer at the end of the year. (All have now been supplied).



## 9. MIDWIFERY

During 1965, W.R.C.C. domiciliary midwives attended 262 home confinements while 1,802 cases were delivered in institutions. 171 of the latter were sent home at forty-eight hours, 254 cases after forty-eight hours but up to and including the fifth day, and 357 cases after the fifth day but before the tenth day.

Four whole-time midwives and eleven home nurse/midwives were working in the area at the end of the year.

Midwives in private practice delivered 1 baby at home and 59 in institutions.

The practice of allowing women to go home 24 or 48 hours after having their babies in hospital is increasing and the closest possible liaison is maintained between the staff of the hospital maternity departments and the local health authority in order that the mother may be under continuous care. Such discharges in 1965 were 16% more than those for 1964.

There was a very slight increase, 0.7% in the proportion of domiciliary confinements in 1965.

The Obstetric Flying Squad was called out on 3 occasions during the year.



Employment of Midwives	No. of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the year					TOTALS	Cases in Institutions
	Domiciliary Cases						
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked				
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child			
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ..	—	—	51	211	262	—	
(b) Midwives employed by vol. organisations (incl. hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ..	—	—	—	—	—	1743	
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (incl. midwives employed in nursing homes) ..	—	—	1	—	1	59	
TOTALS ..	—	—	52	211	263	1802	

## Medical Aid Notices

8 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases. The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought.

	Number issued because of complications arising in/during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary cases:				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act ..	—	3	3	2
(ii) Others ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others ..	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases in Institutions ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	—	3	3	2

Trilene alone was given to 79 patients and to a further 117 patients in conjunction with Pethidine.

Pethidine alone was given to 29 cases.

## 10. HEALTH VISITING

14 full-time qualified Health Visitors, 2 full-time Assistant Health Visitors, and 3 part-time Assistant Health Visitors were employed in the area at the end of the year. Two of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

## Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting

	No. of cases i.e., first visits	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits	Ineffec- tive visits
1. Children born in 1965 .. ..	1818	6348	965
2. Children born in 1964 .. ..	1403	4089	689
3. Children born in 1960-63 .. ..	3146	7203	1122
4. Total number of children in lines 1—3	6367	17640	2776
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding “domestic help only” visits) .. ..	1285	3458	263
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request at a general practitioner or hospital ..	637	—	—
7. Mentally disordered persons ..	42	127	8
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital ..	28	—	—
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals) .. ..	42	78	2
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital ..	20	—	—
11. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	108	298	46
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases ..	7	10	—
13. Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors (i.e. employed solely on T.B. work) ..	—	—	—

### 11. HOME NURSING

21 district nurses and 1 part-time district nurse were serving the Division at the end of the year. 11 of them did combined midwifery duties also. One assistant nurse does bathing of old people.



Details of the year's work follow:—

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by home nurses during the year
Medical .. .. .	1393	45261
Surgical .. .. .	269	7207
Infectious diseases .. .. .	13	288
Tuberculosis .. .. .	30	893
Maternal complications .. .. .	40	310
Other .. .. .	45	625
TOTAL ..	1790	54584

## 12. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping-cough, poliomyelitis, and tetanus, while vaccination of children over 13 years old against tuberculosis was also undertaken.

### (a) Vaccination Against Smallpox

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below:—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2—4	5—15	Total
No. Vaccinated ..	201	752	248	67	1268
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	—	1	24	25

### (b) Vaccination Against Whooping Cough

1,340 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

### (c) Immunisation Against Diphtheria

Number of children immunised at 31st December, 1965, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1965	1—4 1964/61	5—9 1960/56	10—14 1955/51	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
1961–1965 .. .. .	533	4705	2520	996	8754
1959 or earlier .. .. .	—	—	3175	3694	6869



## Children Immunised during 1965

	Born in years—							Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	
Primary	533	654	102	37	19	88	39	1472
Booster	—	—	8	4	47	801	39	899

### (d) Immunisation Against Tetanus

Immunisation carried out during the year (either singly or in combination with other antigens):—

	Children born in years—							Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation	529	669	100	39	19	111	37	1504
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection	—	—	8	4	56	778	31	877

### (e) Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

Oral vaccine is now used exclusively.

1,912 people received a full course of vaccination during the year.

## 13. B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all children 13 years of age and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of work carried out:—

1. No. of Medical Officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 5
2. Acceptances
  - (a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary (whether the offer was made during the year or previously) 2,688

(b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously .. .. .	410
(c) No. of acceptances .. .. .	1,263
(d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e., (c) to (a) — (b) ..	55.7%
3. Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test	
(a) No. of children 2(c) tested .. .. .	957
(b) Result of Heaf Test: (i) Positive .. ..	268
(ii) Negative .. ..	652
(iii) Not ascertained ..	37
<hr/>	
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) ..	29.1%
4. Vaccination	
No. vaccinated following negative Heaf Test ..	642

### Ripon Training College

4 students were tested. Of these 1 proved positive and 3 negative. Vaccination was arranged for the 3 students with negative readings.

## 14. MENTAL HEALTH

### (a) Mental Welfare

#### Psychiatric Social Club

The Club met on 52 occasions. Attendances for the year totalled 1,391. At the end of the year there were 52 names on the register. Quite a number of one-time members have found other interests and no longer need this service. Four club members have spent periods in mental hospital during the year and it is interesting to note that in three cases the admission became necessary because of a change in the patient's domestic situation, (e.g. death of patient's mother), resulting in diminished social support.

#### Therapeutic Club

2,570 patient attendances have been made. The club receives continuous guidance from two psychiatrists, each of whom attends once a week. 217 afternoon sessions were held during 1965.

#### Subnormal Patients.

The Mental Welfare Department keeps in touch with 96 sub-normal patients who are not attending the Training Centre and who are adequately employed in their own homes, or in industry. Six of these who are in employment have been selected for attendance at the Psychiatric Social Club and there is no doubt that they have derived benefit from their association with people of normal intelligence. Two have been referred to the Harrogate Youth Club where it is understood they take part in most of the activities.

## **Out-Patient Clinics**

Dr. E. Munro, assisted by Dr. W. Kerr and Dr. J. Shaw, has been in charge of the Out-Patient Clinics at Harrogate General Hospital and Ripon and District General Hospital. The Harrogate Clinic is held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and at Ripon the Clinic is held on Monday afternoons. A Mental Welfare Officer is in attendance for the whole of the session at Harrogate and at Ripon the Mental Welfare Officer calls at the Clinic and his services are available if required.

## **Holidays for Psychiatric Patients**

20 patients enjoyed a holiday at Bridlington during the Spring and 13 were taken to Scarborough during the Autumn. Several local organisations and a number of tradespeople in the town gave financial assistance.

## **Inter-Club Visits**

Harrogate Psychiatric Social Club visited Tadcaster Club during May and York Club during November. Both Clubs were entertained on a return visit.

## **Outings**

An invitation was given by the Happy Wanderers to a Christmas Pantomime, which was accepted and enjoyed by the Club Members. An evening visit to Ilkley was arranged by our own club members and a member of the Harrogate Lions Club was responsible for an enjoyable outing into Nidderdale.

## **HARROGATE TRAINING CENTRE**

### **General Staffing**

We began 1965 with Miss McCall in Bristol on a training course run by the National Association for Mental Health for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

During the summer months Miss McCall returned and Mr. Rattray was appointed Instructor in the Adult Male Wing.

### **Training Courses, Meetings and Visits of Observation**

During the year Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Mawson, Mr. Plant and Mr. Boland attended courses at Grantley Hall Adult College. Mrs. Mawson also attended a Day Course at Preston.

### **Number of Trainees on Roll**

On April 1st, 1965, we had seventy-eight trainees on roll, forty-three in the Junior Wing; seven in the Special Care Unit; twelve in the Female Wing; sixteen in the Male Wing.



At present we have eighty-two trainees on roll; forty-eight in the Junior Wing; eight in the Special Care Unit; eleven in the Female Wing; fifteen in the Male Wing.

During 1965 three trainees obtained jobs:—one boy on a pig farm and two girls in a small clothing factory. The boy is doing very well; the girls have left the factory—one to return to the Training Centre, and the other, who was doing very well indeed and with whom the employer had spent a great deal of time, preferred to remain at home as advised by her mother.

Another girl who obtained a job last year often earns well over twelve pounds a week nett. I think that this proves that social training is vital to enable trainees to take their place, and keep it, in the community.

Three trainees, one from the Adult Female Wing and two from the Junior Wing, were transferred to E.S.N. establishments.

During January trainees from Wetherby and Tadcaster areas were unable to attend the Centre because the driver of the mini-bus was ill.

### **Outings**

A full programme was followed which included visits to various places of interest.

### **Special Occasions**

Mr. Pask, Fire Prevention Officer, gave a series of talks and demonstrations to all groups. Fire drill takes place periodically.

Open Days, Harvest Festivals, etc., were held as usual throughout the year.

### **Swimming**

Swimming sessions continued at Starbeck swimming baths each week during the summer months. These are enjoyed very much and prove to be beneficial. Members of the Psychiatric Social Club also attend.

### **Competitions**

In May we entered paintings, done by the junior trainees, in the Yorkshire Regional Art Competition run by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. Our children won the Group Prize and two paintings were commended. Last year we won the First and Third Prizes.

### **Hostel**

Eight children reside in the hostel from Monday tea-time to Friday breakfast-time. My staff feel that if one place could be set aside for our own children it would enable them to spend short



periods there. It would be a step towards furthering their own independence and knowing what it is like to be away from the home environment should an emergency arise.

**Contract Work**

Mr. Plant and Mrs. Mawson, as Senior Instructors, are responsible for the output of contract work in their respective wings.

It is felt that there is so much contract work to be done that social training and independence is not being continued especially for the younger adult trainees, and that these younger adults would benefit by being in a really good and progressive transitional class/-group. Much work could be carried out in the community where the social situation actually exists. Adult behaviour could be encouraged along with adult co-operation and work habits. Social “know-how” is of vital importance and much of it cannot be carried out in the classroom/workroom. At the same time manual dexterity should be encouraged with tools and equipment found in the adult workrooms.

**Payment to Patients**

The system in operation at present is working very well and the trainees look forward eagerly to pay-day.

**MEADOW BANK HOSTEL**

The year has been one of many changes at the Hostel—now known as Meadow Bank.

No. of children living in Hostel at beginning of the year	8
No. of admissions .. .. .	7
No. of discharges .. .. .	8
No. of children living in Hostel at the end of the year ..	7

4 of the children who were discharged were transferred to the newly opened Skipton Training Centre; 1 was admitted to a special school, and the other 2 were excluded because of behaviour difficulties. In addition 8 children were admitted for short-stay care, 1 of them on three separate occasions.

Only 3 of the children admitted in September, 1964, are still in residence at the Hostel.

2 small boys were discharged after a trial period as they were considered unsuitable for hostel and training centre care. One boy, aged 9 years, was aggressive and cruel to one of the smaller boys. The other, aged 5 years, presented a problem all his own. It was virtually impossible to communicate with him. Doors had to be locked to keep him on the premises and it was difficult to keep him in his cot at night. He would eat nothing but sloppy food which he spattered in all directions. The other children tolerated him, but it

was impossible to include him in the usual activities and outings; it seemed unfair that 7 should suffer for the sake of one.

In October, a girl, aged 9 years, was admitted but 10 days later she was transferred to Westwood Hospital for assessment and did not return. This has left 1 vacancy amongst the regular term time residents.

Of the other 4 children admitted, two were children from poor homes; a girl, 10 years and a boy 5 years, and 2 boys—one aged 9 years and one aged 12½ years, were admitted for family reasons. These children have settled in very well and are now very much part of the Hostel family. All the children have improved in social behaviour to a varying extent.

**Short Stay Care**

8 children were admitted to Meadow Bank during the year, 1 of them three times, for varying periods. These children are invariably difficult and strange to us and it is found that four children at any one time are as much as the existing staff can cope with to do full justice to the children.

At Easter and Whitsuntide 3 children were admitted and 5 children were admitted during the period 25th July to 13th August. One girl was discharged as unsuitable, but another one took her place. During the Christmas holiday 1 girl was admitted on 29th December, for 1 week.

**Health**

There have been no infectious diseases at Meadow Bank during the year. Accidents happened in which 2 boys broke their front teeth.

**15. HOME HELP SERVICE**

This service has shown a slight increase in the number of cases over the previous year, but 11,996 fewer hours were worked than in 1964.

15 full and 189 part-time home helps were employed, equivalent to almost 79 whole-time workers.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user:—

Category	No. of Cases	Employed Hours
Maternity .. .. .	96	2,899
Mentally disordered .. .. .	5	462
Chronic Sick (a) 65+ .. .. .	882	140,784
(b) Under 65 & tuberculous	109	20,194
Others .. .. .	83	7,358
TOTALS ..	1,175	171,697



## 16. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The Chest Physicians hold sessions twice a week at Scotton Banks Hospital, three times a week at Harrogate General Hospital and once a week at Ripon and District Hospital.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the Clinics at Harrogate and Ripon. One of the sessions at Harrogate is used as a special children's and adolescent's clinic.

The Chest Physician reports as follows:—

“During 1965, 16 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were diagnosed and in addition there were 4 cases who were previously notified and who had relapsed. One case was diagnosed posthumously.

The Health Visitor visited the houses of these people and in some cases their place of work. As a result of this, and the continued supervision of cases discovered at the end of 1964, 136 people were examined as contacts. No fresh cases were found as a result of these investigations.

97 children and young people who were contacts had skin tests, 34 were found to be positive and are being kept under observation, the rest were negative and were given B.C.G. 45 infants were also given B.C.G. without previous skin tests.

Because of the reactivation of one case in a Government Department in the Town, the people who worked in the same room and department were all examined and X-rayed. No fresh cases were found amongst these.

In the majority of cases the tuberculous cases were able to return to their previous occupations, but there are still cases on the register for whom no suitable occupation has been found, and most of these cases are unemployable due to some other cause, e.g. alcoholism.

No special scheme is in operation for case finding other than by contact examination. The Chest Clinics are open to see any case in which the G.P. considers that a chest X-ray or other investigation is advisable.

The majority of children are now T.B. tested at the age of 13 at school and any positive reactors have an X-ray. In these cases the immediate family contacts are seen, but not remote contacts.

As regards the after-care of the cases of tuberculosis, the Health Visitors pay regular visits to the house regarding the supervision of children and report on any case where there is financial need.

The cases themselves are seen in the Chest Clinic at regular intervals for X-ray and sputum tests. They are then followed up for many years after all evidence of activity of the disease has disappeared”.

### **Recuperative Home Treatment**

Recommendations were received from general practitioners regarding 11 applications for recuperative home treatment.

## **17. CHIROPODY**

This service continued to be provided for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons.

A direct service is in operation in the Borough of Harrogate and Ripon and indirect services provided in conjunction with voluntary bodies were worked in Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge, Nun Monkton, Burton Leonard and Whixley.

## **18. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES**

There were 13 registered nursing homes in the division at the end of the year. All but one were inspected during 1965.

## **19. REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES**

The 21 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

## **20. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED**

10 monthly meetings of the Committee were held in Harrogate.

The County Council guarantees the rent of problem families who are likely to be evicted from Council houses. This gives the health and welfare staffs an opportunity to advise and help these people in various ways and is normally successful in keeping the family unit in being.

5 rent guarantees were given during 1965, three of which were withdrawn before the end of the year. One case has now cleared its rent arrears.

## **21. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF, ETC.**

Medical examination of new staff is only carried out on those who have a significant medical history or who are over 45 years old, thus avoiding some unnecessary work for the medical staff.

Medical examinations were carried out as follows:—

West Riding County Council	..	..	..	..	56
District Councils	..	..	..	..	94
Other authorities	..	..	..	..	15
Applicants for Teachers Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	120
Children for employment (including entertainment)	..	..	..	..	95



## 22. HEALTH EDUCATION

Work on Health Education continues to expand slowly.

The medical staff have addressed Mothers' Clubs, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, student nurses and various other organisations in the area on different aspects of the health service.

On the nursing side, work on health education continues to expand slowly and more members of the staff have taken a more positive interest in this aspect of their work during the year.

**Relaxation Classes** are still very popular with the mothers and in Harrogate the midwives have started a class on Thursday afternoons to meet the increased need. We now have Health Visitors and Midwives taking classes on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Dragon Parade and Thursdays at Skipton Road Clinic. At all these classes Health Visitors give talks for Midwives and Midwives for Health Visitors.

At Knaresborough, the classes run by the Midwives have been well attended and talks have been given by two Health Visitors.

Poppleton classes are well established; there are always mothers waiting to attend. Miss Blott has worked hard and some of the classes have been held in the evening so that the husbands can attend, as well. The Midwife for Boroughbridge has also helped as has the Health Visitor on some occasions.

Ripon classes remain steady and are run by the Midwife with the appropriate talks by the Health Visitor.

It is disappointing that no arrangements have been made for using the Masonic Hall in Pateley Bridge, so that we could start a class that has long been needed in that area.

### Outside Talks

A number of talks have been given to different groups of people on various subjects.

Miss Griffin, the Divisional Nursing Officer, gave four talks to young wives on the "Care of the Aged in their own Homes" and one on the "Work of the Health Visitor"; a talk to a sewing circle on "Growing Old" and one to Ripon Home Helps on "Service to the Aged". She also spoke to the Soroptimist Club on "Local Health Authority Services under the National Health Act".

Miss Stevenson has spoken to a group of young wives on the "Work of the Health Visitor". Mrs. Wainwright has spoken to groups of young people in Ripon and Knaresborough on "Family Planning". Mrs. Feather has spoken to the Round Table and a young wives' group on the "Work of the Health Visitor", and Mrs. Wright has spoken to two groups on the "Work of the District Nurse".

## **Mothers' Clubs**

The Harrogate Mothers' Club has increased its membership during this year due to the interest of Mrs. Addison and has had a lively programme, meeting at Dragon Parade once a month.

Knaresborough's Club is extremely active and expanding all the time. Miss Harte and Mrs. Holgate have given three talks to the Club and have taken an active interest in the Club's fortnightly meetings. A very successful fete was held on the 22nd May, which was opened by the Chairman of the District Council and his Lady. This was greatly appreciated by members of the Club.

## **Schools**

Health Education in the schools has remained much the same. Mrs. Wainwright has given a course to St. Peter's girls on "Parentcraft", and Miss Fisher a course on "Mothercraft" to Starbeck Secondary Modern and Junior Schools.

Miss Harte has given two talks to the Grammar School girls at Knaresborough, and arranged a visit to the Training Centre.

Miss Brown has given a series of talks in conjunction with the domestic science teacher at Pateley Bridge Secondary Modern School, and Miss Collinson has given two series of talks on "Child Care" and "Local Authority Services" to the Secondary Modern School at Ripon. She has also carried out a Home Safety Competition in the same school.

## **Visits to Clinics**

Various groups of schoolgirls have visited the clinics, the most rewarding of which was two girls from the Harrogate High School who have been accepted for integrated nurse training at Manchester University since the visit.

Other students who were from Queen Ethelburga's and St. Peter's School visited Dragon Parade and Skipton Road Clinics and students from Westholme School visited Alma House, Ripon.

We have had the usual number of Student Health Visitors during the year and Student Nurses from Harrogate General Hospital and St. James' Hospital, Leeds.

## **Voluntary Associations**

We have not done so much work with the voluntary associations this year. Miss Blott has given a series of talks on First Aid to Girl Guides and taken an examination for them, and Mrs. Feather has examined St. John Ambulance Nurses on Home Nursing and Hygiene. I hope that next year this side of the work will expand.



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

In the West Riding this is a separate service. The Ambulance Station is at Harrogate under the charge of a Superintendent Ambulance Officer and in both Ripon and Pateley Bridge there are sub-depots which are manned by the respective divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and which give stirring service. Short wave wireless control is held throughout the Division.

### Hospitals Under the Management of the Regional Hospital Board

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate & District General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical, Maternity	201	25
Carlton Lodge	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	13	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	143	—
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
Heatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38	—
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	22	—
Ripon & District Hospital	Firby Lane, Ripon	Medical, Surgical, Maternity	46	7
Princess Road Hosp.	Princess Road, Ripon	Chronic Sick	32	—
Thistle Hill Hospital	Knaresborough	Suitable cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	23	—
Do.	do.	Geriatrics	11	—
Scotton Banks	Ripley Road, Knaresborough	Paediatrics	—	21
Do.	do.	General Surgery	33	—
Do.	do.	Gynaecology	96	—
Do.	do.	Dis. of Chest	34	—
Do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	42	—
Do.	do.	Medical	16	—
Do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. 5	8	—
Knaresborough Hosp.	Stockwell Road, Knaresborough	do. Sect. 4 Chronic Sick	132	—
Do.	do.	Part II	87	—

**Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.** Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1965, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

	Scarlet Fever		Whoop- ing Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excl. Rubella)		Diph- theria		Dysen- tery		Mening- ococcal infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Paralytic	Non- Paralytic	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:																
Total (all ages) .. ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	108	—	—	—	1	—	—
Final numbers after correction ..																
Under 1 year .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 and over... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages) .. ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	108	—	—	—	1	—	—



# Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—cont.

	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis				Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever	
					Infective		Post Infectious					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:												
Total (all ages) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction:												
Under 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*cont.*

	Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable diseases	Original notification		Final Numbers	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified: Total (all aged)	1	—	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction:					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—					
5-14 years	—	—	—	—					
15-44 "	1	—	—	—					
45-64 "	—	—	—	—					
65 and over	—	—	—	—					
Age unknown	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL (all ages)	1	—	—	—					

### Scarlet Fever.

5 cases were notified, compared with 6 in the previous year, giving a notification rate of 0.30 per 1,000.

### Measles.

This was a 'measles year' in the area. 187 notifications were received compared with 82 in 1964; a notification rate of 11.13 per 1,000 population.

### Dysentery.

The only notification was in respect of a case infected in Scotland who came home on leave.

### Whooping Cough.

No cases were notified compared with 8 during 1964.

### Pneumonia.

There were no notifications compared with 4 in the preceding year.

### Tuberculosis.

1 new pulmonary case was notified in an adult male. The notification rate was 0.06 per 1,000 population.

The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January 1965 .. .. .	26	15	6	9	56
New notifications in 1965.. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Number restored to register ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification ..	2	1	—	—	3
Number removed from Register in 1965 .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Number on Register at 31st December, 1965 .. ..	29	15	6	9	59

Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis :—

Ages	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

**Cancer.**

38 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 2.26 per 1,000 population.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Nidderdale.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My section of this report attempts to summarise the work of the department so far as environmental services are concerned. I would like to state that it has again been a considerable source of encouragement to my staff and myself to work as a team with the Council, particularly when schemes are proposed which lead to improving the services offered to the general public.

The year was marked by several events and changes. It is with deep personal regret that I must record the sudden passing of our late Consulting Engineer, Mr. W. K. Rodwell, who had been employed by the Council for a considerable number of years.

Mr. Francis Rogers, Clerk of the Council, who had served them in that capacity since the formation of Nidderdale in 1938, retired. Both the Council and the staff lost a good friend and colleague at this retirement. The Council appointed as his successor, Mr. E. L. Metcalfe, and they later appointed new Consulting Engineers. In the early part of the year they created a vacancy for a Pupil Public Health Inspector who is now appointed.

A further important decision, which I am confident will lead to improving their organisation, was their decision to purchase the present offices in Harrogate. I recall that for a number of years various attempts had been made to acquire their own premises so that it is gratifying to see our new offices are so admirably suited to our needs. Not only are they fairly centrally situated but, standing as they do in their own grounds, they offer adequate car-parking facility and considerable scope for enlargement should the need arise.

There was considerable activity during the year in enlarging existing or providing new sewerage services. The extensions to the Boroughbridge Works were brought into use and the Arkendale and Great Ouseburn sewerage schemes were almost completed by the end of the year. The village of South Stainley was re-sewered and the new scheme commissioned. It was a difficult year in view of the exceptional rainfall to maintain some of the essential services due to many instances of flooding which took place at various works, and the thanks of the Council are due to the Foreman and his staff in maintaining these essential services under such conditions.

The Council spent many hours discussing the proposed method of charge for the treatment of farm effluents and towards the end of the year a formula had been devised and the charge arrived at which appears to be acceptable to the farmers. Every attempt will be made to encourage them to dispose of their farm effluents back to the land wherever possible.

The number of new houses completed during the year in no way reached the normal level in spite of the fact that the number of planning applications dealt with and the amount of land released for housing showed no decline over previous years. There were only 161 houses completed.

96% of all dwellings are provided with piped water supplies and the remaining premises, chiefly outlying farms, are supplied with borehole water, which is usually piped into the houses.

I would like to express my thanks to the members of my staff including my Deputy, Foreman and all the workmen for their loyal and conscientious support without which the increasing volume of work passing through the department would not be handled so smoothly. Also to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairmen of Committees and all the members of the Council, I would like to express my very sincere thanks for the support they have given me during the year and once again record my appreciation of the friendly co-operation given on so many occasions throughout the year by the Medical Officer of Health.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. TEALE.



## **I. WATER SUPPLIES.**

### **(a) Private Supplies.**

The whole of the area is effectively and satisfactorily supplied with a mains water supply. The only communities which now rely on private water supply (piped into the house) are :—

Ripley  
Nidd  
Walkingham Hill

In the remote parts of the area isolated farms are dependent on boreholes or pressure sets which rely on a well water supply. All are sampled from time to time.

The number of samples taken during the year from private sources and submitted for bacteriological examination, was 33. Eight such samples were unsatisfactory and five of these were derived from a private school which was relying on a well water supply. As a result, representation was made to the owners and a new borehole was provided. Subsequent samples proved that the new source was satisfactory.

Six samples were taken from the Ripley Village supply, all of which proved to be satisfactory apart from one. This is a spring source which is chlorinated and the reason for the unsatisfactory sample proved to be the automatic chlorinator which was at fault. The trouble was immediately rectified.

### **(b) Public Supplies.**

There is no risk of plumbo solvency. Details of the various villages served by the two statutory undertakings (the Claro Water Board and the York Waterworks Department) may be found under the heading of General Statistics on pages 72 and 73.

Whilst the officers of the Undertakings carry out regular sampling themselves, fourteen samples were taken by your own staff. All proved to be satisfactory.

Substantial improvement to the mains supply to the Grafton and Whixley area was effected as a result of the laying of an additional six inch main by the Claro Water Board. 96% of the total number of dwellings in the area are connected to public water supplies.

## **2. Drainage, Sewage and Sewage Disposal.**

(a) The year has been marked by considerable activity in the provision of new sewers and pumping stations associated with the capital works' programme, more particularly the completion of the extension to the Tutt Valley Sewage Works at Boroughbridge. These works are now capable of treating almost one third of a million gallons per day, which includes sewage from the area of

Langthorpe which is administered by our neighbours, the Thirsk Rural District Council. The discharge of sewage from their area is metered and whilst difficulties were encountered with the metering arrangements during the initial stages, these were quickly rectified. The strength of the effluent was above normal when the sewage was initially connected to our works. After investigation it was found that preliminary settling tanks at the adjoining cattle market were not receiving the attention they merited.

The Tutt Valley Sewage Works is an excellent example of a modern rural disposal works and treats sewage from several parishes, principally by gravity flow.

The other two large schemes will have the effect of extending the network of sewers which radiate from the Tutt Valley Sewage Disposal Works—i.e., the Arkendale and District Sewerage Scheme and the Great Ouseburn and District Sewerage Scheme. The broad effect of these schemes will render obsolete antiquated works which were giving unsatisfactory effluents and which would have required considerable capital expenditure to modernise.

Towards the end of the year, the major portion of the work on both schemes had been completed. The larger pumping station at Lower Donsforth was brought into use and the village of Martoncum-Grafton was connected to the new system. Work on the Ferrensby Pumping Station was considerably delayed as a result of bad ground conditions being encountered.

A new sewerage system which afforded for the first time a public sewer in the village of South Stainley was substantially completed. The ground conditions were particularly bad and because of this progress was slower than anticipated. All sewage is pumped one and one-quarter miles to the existing sewers in Burton Leonard and thence gravitates to the Boroughbridge Sewage Works.

The untimely death of the Council's Consulting Engineer which I have previously referred to had the effect of delaying the Killinghall, Hampsthwaite and Kettlesing Scheme. Towards the end of the year the Council were busily engaged in appointing new Consultants and it is hoped that early next year they will be in a position to press this scheme forward.

Preliminary discussions have taken place with the adjoining authority (Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District Council) offering to treat sewage from eleven properties in the Tang area of their district. It was apparent that they would be interested in making use of our sewers to cater for their premises. The need to press on with the Killinghall and Hampsthwaite Scheme was emphasised by the fact that the village of Hampsthwaite is a growing one and is under pressure from Developers. Until this scheme is approved,



planning permissions are now being refused for further development. This is contrary to the Council's policy to encourage development in villages which serve the commuter population of the nearby towns.

During the year the Council accepted a recommendation to purchase a trailer mounted, deisel driven emergency sewage pump which is capable of a wide range of uses. In view of the growing number of pumping stations which now form part of the overall sewerage system, it was considered advisable to purchase a pump which could be used to by-pass a particular pumping station which through some mechanical or electrical fault, would otherwise go out of action. A start was made in converting the rising mains from each pumping station with an automatic quick release coupling so that the emergency pump could be applied in a quick and efficient manner if the need arose. The value of this policy has been proved in view of difficulties which were encountered in the village of South Stainley.

Approximately 80 ft. of the fifteen inch trunk Sewer in Boroughbridge was damaged as a result of a tree collapsing and fouling the sewer which at one point is above ground, supported on piers. The repairs were quickly carried out and credit is due to the staff concerned for the efficient manner in which they dealt with this emergency which may otherwise have caused considerable pollution trouble in the adjoining stream. The total cost of carrying out this work was £365 (three hundred and sixty-five pounds).

The sludge pumps at the Tutt Valley Works were renewed during the year at a cost of £904.

A sewer collapse in the village of Little Ouseburn was relayed and also a length of defective surface water sewer in the village of Upper Poppleton.

In view of the total mileage of sewers now to be maintained by the Authority (107 miles) it is becoming urgently necessary to employ a separate gang equipped with their own vehicle, to concentrate on this work.

#### (b) Trade Effluents.

The problem of farm effluents occupied a considerable amount of time of a special Sub-Committee. The outcome was a recommendation that the Council should accept farm effluents into their sewers either by way of a continuation of discharge (because many farms are already connected) or a new discharge if the farmers elected. At the same time it was made clear that wherever possible the farmer should try to exclude such effluent if it was practical for him to put in his own form of treatment and thus return the manure to the land. Taking the Water Research Committee

formula as a basis for calculation, it was decided that a charge could be based on the total number of animal 'units' which, related to the actual cost of treatment of domestic sewage at the principal works, would give an amount of money which represents a charge. Each farm is classified into a category which allows a slight variation in the total units. Farmers have accepted this basis of charge as an equitable one.

It is unfortunate that owing to shortage of professional staff we have not surveyed all the farms involved but I am hoping that this will be done early in the new year.

I would like to express my appreciation to the officers of the Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority for all the advice and assistance they have given us during the year regarding trade effluents and also the day-to-day problems arising on sewage works.

Agreement with the industrial Laundry at Boroughbridge continues and samples are from time to time submitted for analysis. The strength of the effluent is such that it must be pre-treated before it is allowed to discharge to the sewerage system. One interesting case was dealt with during the year which involved the possible disposal of waste from a local maltings. Rather than discharge this liquor direct to the sewer, the management provided spray irrigation equipment which proved useful and had the effect of stopping pollution of the adjoining watercourse.

#### (c) Cesspool Emptier.

The new Cesspool Emptier purchased last year is a first-class piece of machinery which has given good service during the year. It is indicative of the growth of the district as a whole when one remembers that the original vehicle when purchased was only thought to be needed for one or two days each week. Not only does this vehicle provide a service emptying septic tanks attached to private houses (for which a nominal charge is made) but it is used to an ever increasing amount in helping to maintain the Council's own sewers and works. It is frequently used even at the larger works at Boroughbridge, Kirk Hammerton and Rufforth to handle the large volume of sludge which is generated daily. Towards the end of the year, the high rainfall necessitated using this vehicle to empty sludge drying beds which were completely out of action. It also assists in the flushing and cleansing of certain sections of sewers which do not have a self-cleansing velocity. There were 303 requests made for these services and the income received was £408. The driver is one of our oldest employees and maintains the vehicle in very good condition.



(d) Rivers, Streams and watercourses.

In the day to day work of the department, your officers are continually achieving, through informal action, improvements in the general condition of streams and watercourses. The main causes of pollution are usually isolated farms and/or cottages which do not have the benefit of a public sewer, and possibly due to overloading the private system, cause pollution of nearby streams or ditches.

I can confidently say that the general condition of streams and watercourses are, after many years' effort, very good indeed. Officers of the River Board are, as previously stated, equally helpful in dealing with cases of pollution, the majority of which are quickly cleared up by informal action.

Samples of effluent from all the Council's sewage disposal works are taken regularly by Officers of the Board. Unsatisfactory reports were obtained from the old land treatment works at Hampsthwaite and Killinghall in spite of efforts to improve the effluents, which did not prove successful. There is obviously a need to proceed with the Hampsthwaite, Killinghall and Kettlesing Scheme of re-sewerage as soon as possible.

In the village of Hampsthwaite the proximity of the large wholesale slaughterhouse tends to aggravate matters. The development of new houses which would normally be constructed along the lines of the Village Plan have had to be suspended.

Although the majority of the district is now adequately served by a comprehensive system of sewers and works, it is apparent that some of the smaller village systems are becoming overloaded and will require to be improved in the next phase of the Council's sewage programme.

Individual houses in the more remote parts are encouraged to install our standard design of septic tank. This has been fully approved by the River Board and appears to be recommended by them to other bodies.

(e) Sanitary accommodation and Privy Conversion.

**State of Sanitary Accommodation.**

Privies and Pails .. .. .	134
W.C.'s .. .. .	5,244

A recent survey has revealed that although the remaining number of pail closets is considerably reduced compared with the figures previously quoted, they are, in my opinion, still too high. Very few of these sub-standard types of accommodation exist in the villages but are usually to be found in the more outlying parts



of the area where main sewers are not available. In order to reduce the number of dry closets the Council have now accepted a recommendation to give Privy Conversion grants as an alternative to encouraging owners to abandon this type of accommodation under normal Discretionary or Standard Grant Schemes. Fifty conversions were completed during the year with the aid of grants but a big effort is now needed to abolish the remaining dry closets. Thirty-three new septic tanks were constructed in connection with new houses and/or where houses were modernised.

### **3. Cleansing.**

#### **(a) Collection.**

The district was, for many years, divided into four collection areas and difficulties were encountered in maintaining a weekly collection so that a fifth round was introduced. Although attempts were made to keep the fifth vehicle as a spare for at least two days of the week it was apparent that to maintain the service it had to be used daily. A recent survey has satisfied me that all crews are doing an excellent job of work and cannot reasonably increase their output other than by increasing the number of men or the existing crews working longer hours. The actual collecting time is in the order of 69% and the balance of 31% is lost to travelling time. Outlying farms and premises in the more remote parts of the district introduce difficulties. Instances occur when it can take more than half an hour travelling to these premises down old farm roads for the purpose of emptying one bin. There is undoubtedly scope for considering the provision of a smaller vehicle to deal with these outlying farms.

The growth factor of the district, although not as high as last year in terms of new houses completed, is a continual drain on labour. Even the additional 161 houses, coupled with the shorter working week must create difficulties, particularly bearing in mind that recruitment of staff is not easy.

In spite of these facts, there are few complaints from the general public. I would like to offer my thanks to the crews of the vehicles who always endeavour to be courteous and helpful to the public in spite of what, at times, is a very unreasonable attitude adopted by some members of the public towards the crews. All five collection vehicles are based at the Central Depot at Lingerfield and the day-to-day servicing is carried out by your own staff. The foreman attempts to see that all vehicles are washed and cleansed weekly. The collection vehicles are inspected three times per annum by one of the works fitters. The oldest vehicle is now eight years old and it may be that some time next year the Council will be advised to consider replacing it with another compression vehicle, thus enabling the old vehicle to be used as a spare.

The public health van carries a full range of equipment for the cleaning of blockages in drains and sewers. This equipment comes under the control of the Foreman along with all the other labour force of the Council.

#### (b) Disposal

The central 16 acre quarry site at Lingerfield forms the principal controlled tip for the disposal of refuse. The small tip at Green Hammerton is practically worked out and negotiations are proceeding to try to acquire this land, principally for the disposal of sewage sludge from the nearby Kirk Hammerton Works. All the legal formalities have been completed for the purchase of two new tipping sites closer to the built-up area of Upper and Nether Poppleton. The land was originally part of the old Rufforth Air Field and will provide a good alternative tipping site now that the Green Hammerton tip is nearing the end of its useful life.

The central tip at Lingerfield has benefitted enormously as a result of the acquisition of a larger and more robust four wheel drive earth moving shovel, purchased at a cost £2,500. Without doubt this machine is proving its worth and has many other uses. It could also be used in conjunction with the high output pump previously referred to which has an output of 30,000 gallons per hour, to recover further areas of the lake from the quarry in order that tipping may take place on a dry bottom.

In addition to handling our own refuse, a private contractor who is employed on refuse collection from the Army Apprentice Camp at Penny Pot, Killinghall, has the use of the tip. In order to assist the ratepayers every encouragement is given to them to make use of this tip for articles of refuse which cannot be removed by our men on the day-to-day collection. The old farm tractor which was replaced by the new vehicle is retained for use in the control of the new Rufforth tip and will be permanently sited at the sewage disposal works which is adjacent to the tip.

There was only one incident of a tip fire at Lingerfield which was quickly extinguished with the assistance of the local fire brigade. Although the central depot and tip site is adequately fenced and protected with an unclimbable fence, there was one incident of breaking and entering which resulted in a loss of equipment to the value of £43.

#### (c) Salvage.

As will be seen from the following table, the amount of salvage recovered during the year shows an increase over that for previous years. This could be improved if the Council provided mechanical means of waste paper baling.



							£	s.	d.
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	18	2
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	782	10	10
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	17	0
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	653	17	1
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	790	1	10
							<hr/> £3,300 4 11 <hr/>		

Analysed figures of recovered materials for the year ending 31st December, 1965 :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.			£	s.	d.
Paper	62	6	2	—	..	..	514	3	8
Metals	13	4	—	21	..	..	153	11	11
Rags	11	5	—	24	..	..	196	8	0
Cullett	19	5	—	—	..	..	33	13	9
							<hr/> 897 17 4 <hr/>		

#### 4. Public Conveniences, Boroughbridge.

The public conveniences at Boroughbridge still suffer from vandalism in spite of the fact that their use has diminished as a result of the operation of the Boroughbridge By-pass. The income was about the same as the previous year (£78). There would appear to be a need to provide lay-by toilets in conjunction with the County Authority on the stretch of A.1 between the Rural District boundary at Walshford Bridge and the North Riding County boundary at Boroughbridge. Towards the end of the year, discussions were taking place to consider the best location for such conveniences. Conditions existing on some of the lay-bys constitute a serious public health risk.

#### 5. Housing.

##### (a) Existing Houses.

The rate of building new dwellings shows a marked reduction from last year's report. Although the number of plans deposited for approval (details are given in paragraph 6) are roughly at the same level, there were only 161 new houses completed bringing the total number of dwellings in the district to 5,516. It is fair to say that your officers, by their helpful co-operation with owners and occupiers, maintain close contact with the general housing conditions throughout the area and have done a lot to increase the standard of housing on an informal basis. Throughout the year,



a considerable number of visits are paid to houses needing renovation. Whilst the informal approach is difficult to measure in terms of actual numbers of houses improved, it is generally considered that this method of upgrading property has the desirable effect and there was no resort to statutory action.

Five dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation and Closing Orders were made in each case. Five houses previously subject to Demolition Orders have now been demolished and the sites cleared. There were no applications for certificates of disrepair and no serious cases of overcrowding were discovered which were not dealt with by re-housing the tenants as a result of application for Local Authority owned houses.

(b) Improvement Grants.

Statistics in respect of grants for the year are as follows :—

**Discretionary Grants.**

Number of Grants approved (includes conversions)	35
Number of Grants refused .. .. .	Nil
Number of Grants completed .. .. .	31
Total Value of Grants approved .. .. .	£8,626

**Standard Grants.**

Number of Grants approved .. .. .	18
Number of Grants refused .. .. .	Nil
Number of Grants completed .. .. .	19
Total value of Grants approved .. .. .	£1,830

Since September, 1955, 662 Grants have been approved to a total value of £123,972.

The total number of Grants actually paid are as follows :—

Discretionary	428	Total value	£85,514
Standard	139	Total Value	£13,268

It is noted that in spite of your officers encouraging owners to apply for Standard and Discretionary Grants for premises which are structurally sound but which enjoy a lower standard than that which is acceptable to-day, the total number of applications received was considerably less than those approved last year.

It is a practice of the Department to have preliminary discussions on site in order to advise applicants on the best methods of attracting Grants and renovating property because only by this method of approach is it considered that the rate-payer is given a first hand knowledge of the implications of the Grant. What occasionally starts off as a casual enquiry, ends up with the owner

being persuaded to improve the house with the aid of a Grant. Generally speaking, owners have proved most co-operative. Every opportunity is taken to publicise the Grant Scheme and always has been from the very inception of Grants.

The Council's system of handling applications has been simplified and although examination of applications and preparation of reports to Committee is a lengthy clerical exercise, this is not a deterrent to the applicant. It is a rare case where an application is not cleared within three weeks of its receipt.

(c) New Houses.

There was a marked reduction in the number of new houses completed during the year compared with last year's figures (300).

Private Enterprise	..	..	142
The Local Authority	..	..	19
			<hr/>
			161
			<hr/>

Comparative figures for the previous years are as follows :—

1964	Private Enterprise	266	Local Authority	34	(300)
1963	„	121	„	0	(121)
1962	„	93	„	8	(101)
1961	„	152	„	12	(164)
1960	„	93	„	0	(93)

The majority of private houses erected during the year were confined to the more urbanised parts of the district such as the Poppletons, Hampsthwaite and Killinghall and although the number of plans deposited for approval were nearly similar to those of the previous year the rate of building was visibly reduced. During the year representations were made to the Planning Authority to consider the preparation of a village plan for Boroughbridge. The County Planning Officer attended a meeting at Boroughbridge at which various interested bodies urged the County Council to produce such a plan and it became apparent later in the year that it would now form part of the County Planning policy to prepare similar plans on broader basis for the principal villages within the County district. Similar proposals were considered for the Poppleton area but no definite policy had been made by the end of the year.

A considerable amount of time has to be devoted to the scrutiny of plans deposited for by-law and planning purposes. Whilst this work is carried out along with the other work in the department it is apparent that it occupied the major portion of time of the officers. So complex has become the work of scrutinising planning



applications that the time may shortly arrive when consideration will have to be given to employing staff specifically to handle this work. But for the good public relations which exist between the Officers, Architects, Estate Agents and Building Contractors, the work of handling these plans would not proceed as smoothly and effectively as it does.

Examination and testing of all new drainage systems is carried out along with the other duties by the Rodent Officer. Here again the time is arriving when this work will have to be divorced from the Rodent Officer.

**6. Town and Country Planning and Building Control.**

**(a) Planning.**

A close working relationship exists between the Council's officers and the County Planning Department and where any proposal is likely to be controversial or to have a direct impact on a village or community, the Council do not hesitate to consult the Parish Councils and generally speaking, little difficulty is encountered. The preparation of village plans will assist the Council in their delegated functions, as also the recent procedure whereby development can be controlled where sewage facilities in a particular village are inadequate. In most cases, the Council are preparing schemes for the improvement of these facilities.

Plans deposited under the Building By-laws for approval	278
Applications for Planning Permission (includes withdrawals) .. .. .	388
Applications under the Control of Advertisements Regulations (3 approved, 3 refused) .. .. .	6
	<hr/> 672 <hr/>

In addition to the above, a further 83 applications were dealt with as "Exempted" buildings. The majority were of a minor nature covering such structures as garages, sheds and porches.

63 applications for planning permission were "refused" which led to eleven appeals being made to the Minister. Ten were dismissed and only one appeal was allowed.

**(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

There are five caravan sites all of which are used during the summer months only for holiday and recreational purposes apart from a small number of sites at Scotton.



Brearton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Killinghall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Roecliffe Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Bar Lane, Roecliffe		..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Scotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

10 individual caravan sites had been licenced by the end of the year.

## 7. Meat and Other Foods.

### (a) Food Premises.

The number of food premises within the district may be summarised as follows:—

Bakehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Slaughterhouses (licenced)		..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cafes (Snacks and Grills only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Restaurant Kitchens		..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Licenced premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wet Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Sweets only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fried Fish Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

NOTE.—Some food premises may come under one or more of the above mentioned categories.

All food premises are regularly inspected but particular attention is paid to cafes, hotels and/or restaurant kitchens and, generally speaking, the standard of hygiene is considered to be high. The smaller village shops tend to lack adequate storage facilities and carry a variety of goods which makes regular cleansing difficult. Where plans are deposited for new shops, attempts are made in conjunction with the developer to provide adequate storage accommodation. Off-loading and access is usually dealt with in conjunction with the Area Planning Officer.

During the year the total quantity of tinned foodstuffs and/or other food condemned as unfit for human consumption was 21 lb. 15 oz.

### (b) Licenced Premises.

The Licensing Justices continued to assist the Authority by ensuring that sanitary accommodation is provided internally. There are very few licenced premises in the district where sanitary

accommodation is not so provided. I draw the Licensing Justices' attention to premises requiring improvement and I would like to acknowledge their co-operation in this respect. There are a total of sixty-four licenced premises in the district.

(c) Butchers' Shops.

Five of the twelve Butchers' Shops have licenced slaughterhouses attached to them. A large proportion of the total meat consumed is slaughtered and dressed within the district, and whilst there is a tendency to buy a certain amount of meat "off the hook" the small family butcher is still very popular.

(d) Slaughterhouses.

All 7 licenced slaughterhouses are privately owned and comply fully with Ministry requirements. Accompanied by one of your officers there is now a routine annual inspection of all slaughterhouses made by one of the senior veterinary officers, appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The larger wholesale premises at Hampsthwaite is also used as a centre for the dead weight grading of cattle, pigs and lambs under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. The throughput of this slaughterhouse has tended to increase during the year and supplies a considerable quantity of meat to the adjoining Borough and also to Leeds City. 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the area is carried out by your inspectors who are still working a five and a half day week to maintain this service. Approximately 150 hours overtime had to be worked and although the inspector concerned theoretically takes time off in lieu, in practice this is not so in view of the pressure of other work in the department. I would like to express my appreciation for their conscientiousness and loyalty to the Council in maintaining this essential public health service.

An arrangement exists with Knaresborough Urban District Council for your officers to carry out their meat inspection during holidays and at other times when the Public Health Inspector is not available. During the year this resulted in twenty visits being made by your inspectors. All condemned meat, after staining, is removed to a central store at Hampsthwaite by your own staff where it is collected and processed by an animal by-products firm who specialise in handling this type of commodity.

There was an income from this source of £8 5s. 9d.

A charge is made on each individual butcher for the meat inspection service, which yielded a very substantial income—£450 4s. 9d.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle (Excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed .. .. .	1818	74	261	6274	5408	13835
Number inspected .. .. .	1818	74	261	6274	5408	13835
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	1	—	4	11	9	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	77	16	3	28	149	273
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci .. .. .	4.2%	21.6%	2.68%	0.62%	2.92%	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	61	61
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1.12%	—
<b>Cystercercosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	10	—	—	—	—	10
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—



(e) Milk supply.

Again a lot of time had to be spent by your Public Health Inspectors on milk sampling on farms producing farm bottled milk, as a routine, to determine the probability of milk containing brucella abortus organisms. From a total of 188 individual samples taken from cows at 18 farms it was revealed on culture by the Public Health Laboratory that 26 cows were affected with these organisms. As a result, five notices were served by the Medical Officer of Health on the owners requiring them to keep the milk from the affected cows separate and subjecting it to heat treatment. Generally speaking, the farmers co-operate with your officers very well. A system has been evolved where after an affected herd has been cleared, the farmer informs the department where any dry or new cows are brought into his herd. These new additions to the herd are sampled immediately and the results of this procedure are quite encouraging. I cannot emphasise too strongly that until some positive action is taken to control the movement of affected cows from one herd to another, the desired result is not obtained and a considerable amount of time and effort is spent by all concerned in trying to control this infection of milk. Until it is pasteurised and the eradication schemes embarked upon, in a similar way to the tuberculosis eradication scheme, this problem will not, in my opinion, be overcome.

**8. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

The majority of rodent infestations found were of a relatively minor nature. Many of the local farmers have entered into a contract with the authority which is carried out on a strictly net cost basis and the service appears to be a popular one. Routine treatment of the Council's own refuse tips and sewage works land is carried out and rodents are kept to a minimum. In spite of the fact that we now have a total of 98 miles of sewers, it is surprising how few rodents are found in the sewers. Presumably in a rural district there are many alternative forms of foodstuffs available on the farms. Sewer baiting is, nevertheless, carried out on an annual basis and no particular Warferin resistant strains came to light.

The Council derived an income of £143 14s. 6d. from rodent control work during the year.

Inspections carried out :—

Land and works under the jurisdiction of the Local

Authority .. .. .	115
Private dwellings .. .. .	289
Business premises .. .. .	60
Farms .. .. .	272
	<hr/>
	736
	<hr/>

Initial visits were made as follows :—

Local Authority property and land	..	..	..	20
Dwellings	..	..	..	66
Business premises	..	..	..	6
Farms	..	..	..	31
				<hr/>
				123

## 9. Nuisances.

The number of informal notices issued during the year for the abatement of nuisances was 34, all of which were abated. No Statutory Notices were served and there was, therefore, no legal action necessary.

Once again the informal approach by your officers has had the desired results. In so many cases a reasonable approach has rewarded us with action being taken without recourse to statutory procedure.

## 10. Petroleum Consolidated Regulations.

At the beginning of the year 64 premises were licenced for the storage of petroleum spirit, the majority of which were for underground tanks. During the year a further two licences were issued. Total licenced storage is now 122,700 gallons. The income for registration was £57 5s. 0d.

Plans of new petroleum installations are submitted to the Divisional Fire Officer for his observations and the issue of new licences is closely supervised by the Fire Service. All tanks are tested prior to being brought into use.

## 11. Clean Air Act, 1957.

There were no special atmospheric pollution problems in the district and no action was taken to control industrial smoke.

## 12. Requisition for Official Search.

During the year 588 official searches were dealt with by the department (Requisition by Solicitors in connection with properties which are, for the most part, changing hands). This showed an increase of 1.67% over the previous year and necessitated a great deal of time being spent by the department in locating properties and declaring relevant details.

## 13. Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

Automatic reference to H.M. Inspector of Factories and the Divisional Fire Officer is made whenever new factory plans are submitted to the Council for Building By-law consent; consents are subject to compliance with their recommendations.

Certain industrial buildings are carefully watched to see that they comply with the standards of thermal insulation prescribed by the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act and Regulations.

## PART I OF THE ACT.

Inspections for purposes of provision as to health  
(including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

	Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	3	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	61	40	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Au- thority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	12	12	—	—
		(Building operations)		
Total ..	76	52	—	—

### Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	2	—	—	—



## PART VIII OF THE ACT.

### Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work (1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (C) (2)	No. of cases in default of sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc. cleaning and washing	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	—	—	—	—	—

#### 14. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The Council are only responsible for the inspection and registration of certain premises; H.M. Inspector of Factories is responsible for those premises which come within the scope of the existing Factories Act and H.M. Inspector of Mines and Quarries is responsible for all quarry workings. Only one application was made for registration under this Act and a start was made on the detailed inspection of premises for which applications had been made.

#### REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .. .. .	—	17	10
Retail Shops .. .. .	1	26	26
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	—	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens .. .. .	—	14	14
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	—	—	—

## **15. Public Swimming Baths.**

There are no public swimming baths within the area but a privately owned pool attached to a large residential hotel is open to members of the general public during the summer months. The pool is filled from the public mains and the water is maintained in a satisfactory condition by an automatic chlorinator and filtration plant.

A learners' pool is in use at one of the schools within the area and water is replenished weekly from the public main. A filter is incorporated and water is chlorinated by hand during the intervals between emptying.

## **16. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.**

This new Act regulating the keeping and boarding of cats and dogs came into operation on the 1st January and 8 premises were registered. All these premises were inspected together with an inspector of the R.S.P.C.A., prior to licensing, and all were found to be satisfactory. Two registrations were discontinued.

# General Statistics 1965.

Parishes	Acreage	Council Houses	Farms	Business Premises with living accommodation	Private Houses	Total Dwellings	Population at end of 1965	Dwellings on piped water
* Allerton Mauleverer-with Hopperton ..	2,282	—	9	2	17	28	81	25
* Arkendale ..	1,604	4	20	2	18	44	128	44
* Boroughbridge ..	3,751	170	59	50	384	663	2,024	663
* Brearton ..	1,565	—	16	1	18	35	102	30
* Burton Leonard ..	1,797	20	21	7	120	168	487	168
* Cattall ..	1,126	—	10	—	30	40	116	37
* Coneythorpe-with-Clareton ..	808	—	9	1	3	13	38	11
* Copgrove ..	861	—	4	—	18	22	64	19
* Dunsforths ..	1,407	—	24	1	8	33	96	32
* Farnham ..	1,043	—	10	1	31	42	122	42
* Felliscliffe ..	2,628	—	40	4	40	84	244	71
* Ferrensby ..	424	12	11	2	21	46	134	46
* Flaxby ..	718	4	4	—	14	22	63	20
* Föllifoot ..	1,457	28	13	2	101	144	418	141
* Goldsborough ..	1,787	10	11	2	40	63	182	63
* Great Ouseburn ..	2,133	28	20	10	82	140	406	138
* Great Ribston with Walshford ..	1,935	—	6	1	29	36	104	34
* Green Hammerton ..	1,206	51	12	3	108	174	554	174
* Hampsthwaite ..	1,138	45	27	8	203	283	820	283
* Haverah Park ..	2,246	—	6	—	5	11	32	11
* Hessay ..	1,256	6	16	—	20	42	122	40
* Hunsingore ..	1,159	4	7	2	29	42	122	39
* Killinghall ..	2,945	62	34	10	580	686	2,990	686
* Kirby Hall ..	427	—	2	—	8	10	29	8
* Kirk Hammerton ..	1,089	31	19	9	92	151	438	148
† Knapton ..	869	—	8	1	70	79	231	79
Carried forward ..	39,661	475	418	119	2,089	3,101	10,147	3,052



# General Statistics 1965 (continued).

Parishes	Acreage	Council Houses	Farms	Business Premises with living accommodation	Private Houses	Total Dwellings	Population at end of 1965	Dwellings on piped water
B/forward	39,661	475	418	119	2,089	3,101	10147	3,052
*Knarborough Outer	1,406	—	6	—	16	22	64	22
*Little Ouseburn ..	706	14	11	3	33	61	177	60
*Marton-with-Grafton	2,474	24	52	4	40	120	348	120
*Moor Monkton ..	3,069	4	26	4	27	61	177	58
†Nidd ..	1,204	2	6	2	27	37	107	37
*Nun Monkton ..	1,776	10	14	2	52	78	226	74
*Pannal (Beckwithshaw)	2,193	—	35	4	44	83	241	77
*Plompton ..	1,911	—	11	—	21	32	93	30
†Poppleton Nether	1,285	51	13	3	367	434	1,259	424
†Poppleton Upper..	1,401	54	13	8	600	675	1,958	663
†Ripley ..	1,643	—	10	4	50	64	186	64
*Rocliffe ..	1,862	8	17	2	43	70	204	68
*Rufforth ..	2,466	21	23	3	55	102	296	102
*Scotton ..	1,129	14	27	2	99	142	406	140
*Scriven ..	832	—	10	1	38	49	142	49
*Stainley-with-Cayton	2,131	8	18	1	21	48	139	45
*Staveley ..	1,425	38	19	3	49	109	316	107
*Thornville ..	264	—	1	—	5	6	17	4
*Thorpe Underwoods	2,246	4	13	—	8	25	72	24
††Walkingham Hill-with Occaney ..	427	—	2	—	7	9	26	—
*Westwick ..	422	—	2	—	—	2	6	1
*Whixley ..	2,375	59	44	6	74	183	782	170
*Widdington ..	701	—	3	—	—	3	9	2
	75,009	786	794	171	3,765	5,516	17,398	5,393

N.B.—\*Claro Water Board

† York Waterworks

‡ Private piped supply

(Registrar General's Estimate of Population Mid-1965—16,790).







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